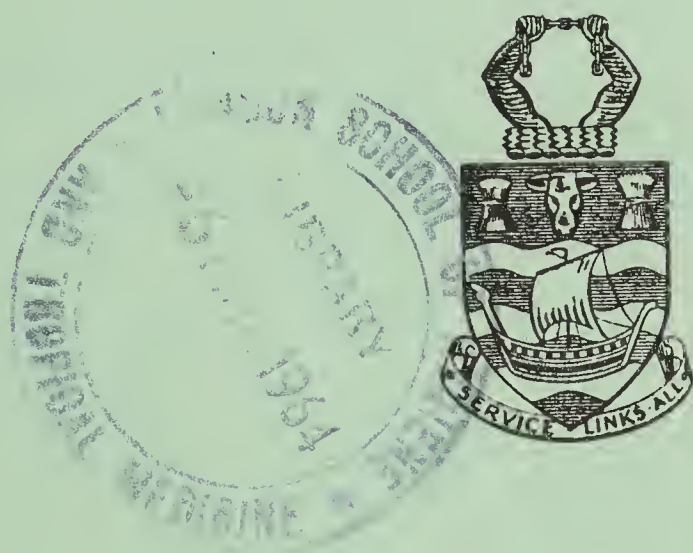


COUNTY OF LINCOLN — PARTS OF LINDSEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

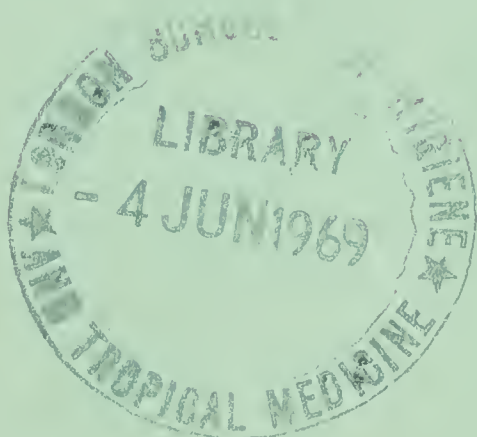
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1961

C. D. CORMAC, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

70744



COUNTY OF LINCOLN — PARTS OF LINDSEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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C. D. CORMAC, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.
County Medical Officer of Health



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

County Medical Officer of Health

CYRIL D. CORMAC, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health

E.W.G. BIRCH, D.F.M., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer of Health

H. HARTLEY DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers

ELIZABETH BRITAIN, M.B., B.S.

JESSIE D. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B. (Part-time)

SIDNEY CHILDS, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., D.P.A., D.T.M.

GEORGE CUST, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

& H.

ISABELLA M. HARKNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SHIRLEY E. HOYES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

NORA LAING, L.R.C.P. & S.I.

ERNEST H. LAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

ANTHONY LOFTUS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.

FAY P.S. MACDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B. (Part-time)

STANLEY A. O'HAGAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

DOROTHY W. O'HAGAN, M.B., B.S.

JOSEPHINE M.M. O'REGAN, L.R.C.P. & S.I.

JAMES S. ROBERTSON, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.

GEORGE R. THORPE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

WILLIAM C. WARD, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

DORIS S. WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief County Dental Officer

KENNETH H. DAVIS, L.D.S.

Assistant County Dental Officers

CHRISTOPHER C. BULL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Part-time) (Resigned 31/12/61)

DIGBY F. CAME, L.D.S., R.C.S.

MARY CLAYTON, B.D.S., L.D.S.

RALPH C. CLAYTON, L.D.S. (Appointed 1/10/61)

FRANCIS G. HOLLIER, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Resigned 31/1/61)

FRANK E. PADGETT, L.D.S., R.C.S.

MARY J. STEWART, M.A., B.Dent.Sc. (Part-time) (Appointed 17/10/61)

DOUGALD R. STORR, L.D.S.

GEORGE H. TAPPER, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Orthodontist

ALBERT W. GREENWOOD, B.D.S., L.D.S.

County Health Inspector

GEORGE COLLINSON, D.P.A., M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant County Health Inspector

ARTHUR HENRY RANDS, M.A.P.H.I.

Superintendent Nursing Officer

MARY WITTING, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitors' Cert. of R.S.H.

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officers

VIOLET L. MONAGHAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MARGARET BADDILEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitors Cert. of R.S.H.

MARY SAVILLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitors Cert. of R.S.H.

GWENDOLINE F.M. O'REILLY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Administrative Assistant

CHARLES H. NICHOLSON

Senior Mental Welfare Officer

W. DAVIES

Public Analyst

WILLIAM W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

<i>District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Address</i>
URBAN			
Alford	A. Loftus	L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Alford
Barton-upon-Humber	J.S. Robertson	M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.	50, Holydyke, Barton-upon-Humber
Brigg	J.S. Robertson	M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.	Council Offices, Town Hall, Brigg
Cleethorpes Borough	G. Cust	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Health Dept., Council House, Cleethorpes
Gainsborough	W.C. Ward	M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Health Dept., Council Offices, Lord Street, Gainsborough
Horncastle	S.A. O'Hagan	M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Horncastle
Louth Borough ...	G.R. Thorpe	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Health Dept., Town Hall, Louth
Mablethorpe & Sutton	G.R. Thorpe	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Mablethorpe
Market Rasen	E.H. Lamb	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.	Council Offices, Market Rasen
Scunthorpe Borough	S. Childs	M.A., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., D.P.A., D.T.M. & H.	Health Dept., High Street East, Scunthorpe
Skegness	A. Loftus	L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. L.M., D.P.H.	The Clinic, Cecil Avenue, Skegness
Woodhall Spa	S.A. O'Hagan	M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Woodhall Spa
RURAL			
Caistor	E.H. Lamb	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.	Council Offices, Caistor
Gainsborough	W.C. Ward	M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Lord Street, Gainsborough
Glanford Brigg ...	J.S. Robertson	M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.	Council Offices, Bigby Street, Brigg
Grimsby	G. Cust	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Health Dept., Council Offices, Deansgate, Grimsby
Horncastle	S.A. O'Hagan	M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Horncastle
Isle of Axholme ...	W.C. Ward	M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Epworth, Doncaster
Louth	G.R. Thorpe	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Cannon Street, Louth
Spilsby	A. Loftus	L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Toynton All Saints, Spilsby
Welton	W. Sharrard	M.B., Ch.B.	"Elmhurst", The Avenue, Lincoln

VITAL STATISTICS 1961

Registrar General's estimated mid-year population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332,730
Live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,014
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.07
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.17%
Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Still-births rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.32
Total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,145
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births — total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.62
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births — legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.74
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births — illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.29
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births (deaths in first four weeks)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.79
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births (deaths in first week)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.47
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and early neo-natal births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.49
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.33
Deaths from all causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,666
Death rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.02
Deaths from tuberculosis — pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Deaths from tuberculosis — pulmonary — rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.042
Deaths from tuberculosis — other forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Deaths from tuberculosis — other forms — rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.009
Deaths from cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	633
Deaths from cancer — rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.90

The birth and death rates for the County and, for purposes of comparison, for England and Wales are given below:—

				<i>Live births rate for 1,000 population</i>	<i>Death rate for 1,000 population</i>
England and Wales	...	...		17.4	12.0
Lindsey	...	...	...	18.6	11.4

Live Births 1961

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Total Births</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>		<i>Illegitimate</i>	
		<i>male</i>	<i>female</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>female</i>
Urban					
Alford	25	9	14	2	—
Barton-upon-Humber ...	114	54	53	5	2
Brigg	98	42	49	4	3
Cleethorpes Borough ...	591	294	257	18	22
Gainsborough	312	147	148	10	7
Horncastle	65	39	25	1	—
Louth Borough	185	102	78	3	2
Mablethorpe and Sutton	85	49	35	—	1
Market Rasen	37	23	12	1	1
Scunthorpe Borough ...	1,351	641	643	34	33
Skegness	207	87	91	17	12
Woodhall Spa	37	17	19	—	1
Aggregate Urban Districts	3,107	1,504	1,424	95	84
Rural					
Caistor	255	125	120	6	4
Gainsborough	213	96	108	6	3
Glanford Brigg	702	336	322	18	26
Grimsby	363	184	165	4	10
Horncastle	205	92	103	6	4
Isle of Axholme	220	103	111	5	1
Louth	315	153	148	7	7
Spilsby	302	138	146	9	9
Welton	332	167	158	3	4
Aggregate Rural Districts	2,907	1,394	1,381	64	68
Whole County	6,014	2,898	2,805	159	152

Still Births 1961

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Total Births</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>		<i>Illegitimate</i>	
		<i>male</i>	<i>female</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>female</i>
Urban					
Alford	2	1	—	—	1
Barton-upon-Humber ...	2	2	—	—	—
Brigg	—	—	—	—	—
Cleethorpes Borough ...	9	6	1	2	—
Gainsborough	9	5	3	1	—
Horncastle	2	1	1	—	—
Louth Borough	5	3	2	—	—
Mablethorpe and Sutton	1	—	—	—	1
Market Rasen	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe Borough ...	43	21	17	5	—
Skegness	3	1	—	—	2
Woodhall Spa	1	1	—	—	—
Aggregate Urban Districts	77	41	24	8	4
Rural					
Caistor	6	2	4	—	—
Gainsborough	4	3	1	—	—
Glanford Brigg	15	8	6	1	—
Grimsby	9	3	6	—	—
Horncastle	6	4	2	—	—
Isle of Axholme	2	2	—	—	—
Louth	6	4	1	—	1
Spilsby	4	1	2	1	—
Welton	2	1	1	—	—
Aggregate Rural Districts	54	28	23	2	1
Whole County	131	69	47	10	5

Causes of all deaths in the County at different ages, 1961

<i>Causes of death</i>	<i>0—</i>	<i>1—</i>	<i>5—</i>	<i>15—</i>	<i>25—</i>	<i>45—</i>	<i>65—</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	1	14
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	2	1	—	—	1	7	3	2	16
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	—	—	—	—	1	19	22	32	74
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus..	—	—	—	—	6	67	29	17	119
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	—	—	—	1	23	21	14	59
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—	—	5	12	6	4	27
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	2	—	3	14	85	117	117	338
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	—	3	2	3	5	1	16
16. Diabetes	—	—	—	—	2	7	20	14	43
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	2	—	—	4	68	159	334	567
18. Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	7	173	173	247	600
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	24	23	50	97
20. Other heart disease	—	1	—	—	10	48	102	314	475
21. Other circulatory disease	1	—	—	—	2	17	40	133	193
22. Influenza	—	—	—	—	2	9	9	18	38
23. Pneumonia	15	3	—	—	9	13	24	72	136
24. Bronchitis	2	—	—	—	—	40	41	62	145
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	3	1	—	—	8	9	16	39
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	1	10	10	5	26
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	5	17
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	1	5	3	4	6	8	27
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	24	33
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
31. Congenital malformations	22	—	3	—	4	2	—	1	32
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	77	4	5	6	10	56	43	162	363
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	1	5	16	11	16	5	4	58
34. All other accidents	8	6	5	6	8	10	14	23	80
35. Suicide	—	—	—	—	3	13	4	4	24
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Total ...	130	27	21	41	111	750	902	1,684	3,666

Table giving deaths for each County District, in respect of year 1961, population, number of births and deaths together with analysis of causes of death

District	Registrar General's estimated population	Live Births	Deaths	Tuberculosis, respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Syphilitic disease	Diphtheria	Whooping cough	Meningococcal infections	Acute poliomyelitis	Measles	Other infective and parasitic diseases	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	Malignant neoplasm, breast	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	Diabetes	Vascular lesions of nervous system	Coronary disease, angina	Hypertension with heart disease	Other heart disease	Other circulatory diseases	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other diseases of respiratory system	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	Nephritis and nephrosis	Hyperplasia of prostate	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	Congenital malformations	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	Motor vehicle accidents	All other accidents	Suicide	Homicide and operations of war	District				
Urban																																									Urban			
Alford	2,110	25	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	7	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	Alford			
Barton-upon-Humber	6,580	114	75	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	6	—	1	18	6	5	13	6	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	Barton-upon-Humber		
Brigg	4,860	98	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	11	11	1	6	1	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	1	3	—	—	—	Brigg		
Cleethorpes Borough	32,660	591	318	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	19	5	3	31	—	4	45	60	14	33	15	1	14	10	4	5	1	2	3	—	2	33	1	5	1	—	—	Cleethorpes Borough			
Gainsborough ...	17,170	312	243	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	12	4	—	16	1	—	46	47	4	25	8	2	12	13	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	27	1	5	1	—	—	Gainsborough ...			
Horncastle ...	3,760	65	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	11	6	2	5	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	Horncastle ...			
Louth Borough ...	11,400	185	159	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	3	14	1	3	22	30	1	21	13	3	9	7	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	14	2	1	3	—	—	Louth Borough ...		
Mablethorpe and Sutton	5,200	85	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	11	—	—	17	11	5	7	4	—	6	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	Mablethorpe and Sutton		
Market Rasen ...	2,250	37	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	5	—	—	5	7	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	Market Rasen ...		
Scunthorpe Borough	66,790	1,351	591	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	25	4	3	60	5	10	68	105	12	74	27	7	13	36	6	4	2	9	5	—	—	13	54	14	16	5	1	—	—	Scunthorpe Borough	
Skegness... ..	12,240	207	169	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	3	3	17	1	2	29	17	6	31	13	2	3	8	3	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	Skegness	
Woodhall Spa ...	2,250	37	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	7	5	—	12	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Woodhall Spa ...	
Total	167,270	3,107	1,848	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	35	75	23	16	172	8	21	286	312	52	231	95	17	68	83	21	15	7	16	17	1	17	170	23	39	10	1	—	—	Total		
Rural																																									Rural			
Caistor	13,780	255	147	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	3	1	13	1	2	20	21	7	30	5	—	4	5	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	13	3	4	1	—	—	—	Caistor
Gainsborough ...	13,030	213	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	10	1	2	18	21	3	15	7	2	4	5	2	1	2	1	1	—	2	15	2	2	—	—	—	—	Gainsborough ...		
Glanford Brigg ...	34,790	702	400	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	17	8	—	31	—	6	56	72	9	47	21	5	9	19	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	47	12	12	3	1	—	—	Glanford Brigg ...	
Grimsby	17,650	363	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	3	3	18	1	2	25	36	7	16	15	1	8	3	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	15	5	2	1	—	—	—	Grimsby	
Horncastle ...	13,760	205	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	11	1	1	15	13	6	17	3	4	10	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	16	3	1	—	—	—	—	Horncastle ...	
Isle of Axholme ...	14,140	220	172	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	3	1	18	1	2	37	24	2	24	10	3	2	4	2	4	—	3	1	—	1	1	11	2	5	4	—	—	—	Isle of Axholme ...	
Louth	18,200	315	202	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3	2	1	20	—	1	34	28	4	22	16	2	3	5	2	1	2	—	—	2	—	2	28	4	9	1	—	—	—	Louth	
Spilsby	22,220	302	305	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	8	2	27	2	4	40	43	4	52	16	4	22	12	1	2	1	4	3	—	—	—	31	3	6	2	—	—	—	Spilsby	
Welton	17,890	332	167	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	1	18	1	2	36	30	3	21	5	—	6	4	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	17	1	—	2	—	—	—	Welton	
Total	165,460	2,907	1,818	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	39	44	36	11	166	8	22	281	288	45	244	98	21	68	62	18	11	10	11	16	1	15	193	35	41	14	1	—	—	Total		
Total for Admini- strative County ...	332,730	6,014	3,666	14	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	16	74	119	59	27	338	16	43	567	600	97	475	193	38	136	145	39	26	17	27	33	2	32	363	58	80	24	2	—	—	Total for Admini- strative County ...		

GENERAL

Delegation

Implementation of the scheme whereby the County Council have delegated certain health functions to be administered by the Scunthorpe Borough Council has been proceeding. By the end of the year, Scunthorpe had undertaken responsibility for administration of the following services within the Borough:-

Midwifery and Home Nursing.

Care of Mothers and Young Children:

- (i) Visiting of expectant and nursing mothers by health visitors.
- (ii) Visiting of children under 5 years of age by health visitors.
- (iii) Distribution of welfare foods and proprietary brand foods from the Collum Lane Clinic, Ashby, and Parkinson Avenue Clinic, Scunthorpe.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care:

- (i) Visiting of tuberculous patients by health visitors.
- (ii) Provision of extra nourishment for tuberculous patients.
- (iii) Admission to Papworth Village Rehabilitation Centre.
- (iv) B.C.G. vaccination of children attending schools in the Borough of Scunthorpe.
- (v) Convalescent home treatment.
- (vi) Other visiting by health visitors in connection with the care of the elderly, chronic sick, etc.

Vaccination and immunisation.

Control of premises:

The Scunthorpe Borough Council have accepted responsibility for the management, maintenance, upkeep, etc., of the following premises:-

Clinic, Collum Lane, Ashby.
Clinic, Parkinson Avenue, Scunthorpe.
17 Burringham Road, Ashby.
243 Queensway, Scunthorpe.
245 Queensway, Scunthorpe.
247 Queensway, Scunthorpe.

The following services remained to be delegated early in 1962:-

Care of Mothers and Young Children:

- (i) Running of infant welfare centres, ante-natal clinics, toddlers clinics and relaxation classes.
- (ii) Admission of unmarried mothers to special maternity homes.
- (iii) Child minder scheme.
- (iv) Dental treatment for expectant mothers and children under 5 years.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care:

- (i) Issue of appliances and equipment.
- (ii) Day to day running of problem family scheme.

Nurseries and Child Minder Regulation Act, 1948.

Mental Health Service.

Medical examination of canteen workers, caretakers, etc.

Delegation of these various health services has brought both disadvantages and advantages to those for whom they are provided.

One disadvantage is an appreciable increase in administration costs. Another disadvantage which has become apparent is that very much less use has been made of the skills and experience of specialist staff. Before delegation, specialist officers, including the senior assistant medical officer for maternity and child welfare and for schools, the superintendent nursing officer, the senior mental welfare officer and the chief county dental officer were all able to bring considerable skill and experience to bear in administration of the health services with which they were concerned. Indeed, the services of these officers continue to be available but since delegation they have been called upon less frequently and on occasions these officers have been discouraged in their efforts to help. I cannot help but feel, therefore, that diminution of the extent to which the skills of these officers have been previously provided in Scunthorpe will have some adverse effect on the quality of services provided.

In many respects delegation has brought advantages. One of these has been the integration within the Borough of many health and welfare functions. The effect of this is that such services as welfare of the physically handicapped, welfare of the blind, welfare of the deaf and dumb and the domestic help service, are now administered in Scunthorpe within the health department under the direction of the medical officer of health. Co-ordination of health and welfare services is thus bound to be enhanced. In fact, the Borough Council of Scunthorpe have put into effect, as far as they are able, the recommendations made by the organisation and methods team in 1959 which the County Council were unable to see their way to adopt in full.

Another advantage which has been gained is that, following representation by the Borough Council, midwives are now given the opportunity to receive an allowance for their own cars should they wish to use them on duty, in preference to making use of cars provided by the County Council. This concession was welcomed by many of the staff and its simultaneous extension to the whole of the County might well be a factor in improving recruitment.

Radioactive fall-out

During the latter part of 1961, the series of tests of thermonuclear weapons carried out by the U.S.S.R. gave some cause for concern lest the fall-out produced might have affected the health of people both in the United Kingdom and other countries. The immediate danger was from iodine 131, the fall-out of which is greatest during the weeks following an explosion. Cattle ingest iodine 131 in minute quantities with their food and it then appears in cows' milk. Should the concentration rise sufficiently the thyroid glands of young infants who consume the milk may become affected, with dire consequences to their mental and physical health. Fortunately at no time did the concentration of iodine 131 in milk give any cause for alarm and the concentration in those samples of milk taken regularly in Lincolnshire was lower than elsewhere in the country. Nevertheless, precautions were taken. The Ministry of Health made supplies of dried milk available for all infants under one year and arrangements were made at very short notice for its distribution so that it would be readily available, if necessary, throughout all parts of the County. To ensure the success of the scheme many members of the Health Department worked at considerable pressure for a few days. The Civil Defence Department agreed to provide some of the transport if needed and the Women's Voluntary Services arranged for their village representatives to be the distributors. Fortunately, as mentioned above, it never became necessary to put the scheme into effect, but one useful purpose was served in that the W.V.S. were able to bring their list of village representatives up-to-date, for on the available list of 385 representatives amendments of the particulars were found to be necessary in no less than 68 instances. The Women's Voluntary Services have considerable potential for the provision of many kinds of help and the assistance given on this occasion was invaluable. The scheme can now be put into operation should it ever become necessary in the future.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COUNTY

Housing

The repair and reconditioning of houses, together with slum clearance, will remain an important duty of most district councils of the county for a considerable number of years.

The following numbers of houses which remain to be dealt with by slum clearance procedure of the Housing Acts largely indicate the extent of the problem (the figures in the brackets were those at the end of 1960).

<i>Boroughs and Urban Districts</i>	<i>Rural Districts</i>
794 (891)	1,639 (2,055)
Total - 2,433 (2,946)	

The following table indicates the progress which has been made in the reconditioning of houses by grant aid.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS (under Housing Act, 1949)					STANDARD GRANTS (introduced by Housing Act, 1959)					Total No. of houses subject to Discretion- ary and Standard Grants
No. of applica- tions for grant		No. of houses subject to grant			No. of applica- tions for grant		No. of houses subject to grant			
Boroughs & Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Boroughs & Urban Districts	Rural Districts	TOTAL	Boroughs & Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Boroughs & Urban Districts	Rural Districts	TOTAL	
243	556	233	561	794	164	570	164	458	622	1,416

It is gratifying to note that the number of discretionary grants which deal with substantial improvements in order to ensure that the dwelling is fit in every respect, have increased by 161 as compared with 1960.

The standard grant deals with the poorer class of property which has an estimated life of not less than 15 years and provides for financial assistance for the provision of a bath, wash-basin, W.C., hot water system, and food store.

There is no compulsion on the owners of the property to effect reconditioning by way of either of the above methods of grant aid.

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings

The district councils have effected considerable improvement in the amenities of the camps since the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, became operative, but it has been necessary to make representation to the district councils concerned in certain instances where grossly unsatisfactory conditions have been reported.

Improvements which have been effected relate chiefly to the provisions of sanitary accommodation, washing and other ablution requirements.

I am pleased to report the extension of the public sewer in the Trunch Lane area of Chapel St. Leonards, and in Anderby Creek, as these will eliminate the public health nuisances which have previously existed in the camping areas.

The provision of public sewers to serve the camping areas of Ingoldmells which have been the subject of adverse comment for several years, now appears to be nearer reality as the Spilsby Rural District Council are about to accept tenders for the execution of this work.

The total number of caravans on licensed sites is 13,337, of which the vast majority are situate in the coastal areas.

Water Supplies

The regrouping of water undertakings has proceeded a stage further in various parts of the county where boards had not been formed by the end of 1960. The Lincoln and District Water Board is now in operation and includes the Gainsborough Urban District and Gainsborough and Welton Rural Districts, together with the Lincoln City and other adjacent areas of Kesteven and Nottinghamshire.

The East Lincolnshire Advisory Water Committee were unable to reach unanimous agreement on the formation of a Joint Water Board to cover their respective districts and the Minister of Housing and Local Government has now prepared a draft order under the Water Act, 1945, to achieve this.

The public water supplies in the county have functioned in a satisfactory manner during the year.

The Louth Municipal Borough completed the construction of a service reservoir of 1,000,000 gallons capacity to replace the existing uncovered reservoir. The original pumping station at Hubbard's Hills has also been replaced by the Raithby pumping station as the design of the former included certain unsatisfactory features.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Substantial progress in the provision of sewerage has been made during the year, as follows:-

Borough of Cleethorpes	...	...	Extension of sewers mainly in the North Sea Lane area.
Borough of Scunthorpe	...	...	Improvements and extensions carried out to the Ashby sewage disposal works. Provision of sewers in the West Cliff area, mainly to deal with new development.
Barton-upon-Humber Urban District	...	...	Extension of sewer to serve private development.
Brigg Urban District	...	...	Reconstruction of sewage disposal works of sufficient capacity to serve Brigg Urban District and the parish of Wrawby in the Glanford Brigg Rural District completed. Improvement to the sewerage system in order to prevent flooding in Carr Lane and Coulton Lane, proceeding.
Mablethorpe & Sutton Urban District	...	...	Extension to public sewer in North End, Mablethorpe carried out.
Caistor Rural District	...	...	New sewage disposal works to serve Caistor and Nettleton and the provision of sewers in Nettleton nearing completion.

Glanford Brigg Rural District	...	...	Provision of sewers in Wrawby completed (disposal at new sewage disposal works in Brigg Urban District). Provision of trunk sewer from Winterton to the River Humber together with the installation of a comminutor to effect disintegration of the sewage and the construction of the outfall completed.
Grimsby Rural District	...	...	Provision of sewers in New Waltham completed. Extension of sewers in North Sea Lane and Church Lane in Humberston parish carried out. The sewage from the foregoing areas is disposed of by the joint trunk sewer and sea outfall which is situated in the southern sector of Cleethorpes Municipal Borough.
Horncastle Rural District	...	...	Scheme for Mareham-le-Fen proceeding.
Isle of Axholme Rural District	...	...	Improvements to the sewerage systems in Epworth and Haxey and the provision of sewage disposal works at both villages, proceeding.
Louth Rural District	...	...	Extension of sewers in North Thoresby and Tetney and the extension of the sewage disposal works in the latter village.
Spilsby Rural District	...	...	Extensions to sewers in Trunch Lane, Chapel St. Leonards (mainly in the camping area). The existing sewage disposal works is of adequate size and was installed during the first stage of the work. Provision of sewers and sewage disposal works at Anderby Creek.
Welton Rural District	...	...	Scheme for the provision of sewers and sewage disposal works for Normanby and Owmbly in progress.

During the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government announced the revision of the scheme for grant aid of water and sewerage schemes. The grant is now based on the additional costs of the provision of water supplies and sewerage in rural areas as compared with urban areas.

Conversion of pail closets to water closets

During the year 1,370 pail closets were converted to water closets, of which 1,326 were in rural districts. Although this is a slight reduction, which amounts to 219, as compared with the conversions for 1960, the rate of improvement varies according to the stage of the provision of the public sewers but the overall progress was generally satisfactory.

Coastal pollution

Conditions on the whole of the Lincolnshire coast have been kept under observation. Apart from certain localised circumstances which are receiving attention as necessary, the situation remains quite satisfactory and there is no evidence whatsoever of any infectious disease having been contracted by reason of sea bathing.

Refuse collection and disposal

There was a weekly collection of refuse in the boroughs and urban districts but in the rural parishes the collection varies mainly from one to two weekly intervals. Only in the smaller parishes of the Horncastle Rural District is the interval of collection three weeks.

The disposal of refuse throughout the county has shown some improvement during recent years but there is still considerable scope for further improvement, especially with regard to proper controlled tipping, as recommended by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The chief defects include the practice of using tipping faces which are much too wide and the absence of adequate covering material for the refuse. There is a tendency for local authorities to restrict expenditure on this aspect of the service which in the interests of public health and general amenity should receive proper attention.

Atmospheric pollution

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has confirmed a second smoke control order in the western escarpment area of the Scunthorpe Municipal Borough. This includes over 600 existing houses and substantial new development proceeding in the area.

The replacement of unsatisfactory heating arrangements by approved heating appliances is the next stage in the procedure. The cost of the appliance and the installation are subject to grant aid by the local authority under the Clean Air Act. The Minister of Housing and Local Government has stressed the necessity for industrial areas to proceed with smoke control zones and it is gratifying to note progress in this part of the county and the co-operation as necessary between the Scunthorpe Municipal Borough Council and the Glanford Brigg Rural District Council insofar as adjoining areas are concerned.

The emissions from the steel, chemical, cement and other industries which are mainly located in Scunthorpe, and on the Humber Bank, come within the control of the Alkali Inspectorate of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. These discharges require strict control owing to the nature of the steel industry and other processing which is carried out.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Sampling of Food and Drugs for analysis

The basic legislation relating to Food and Drugs administration remained unaltered.

The Lead in Food Regulations, which became operative during the year, prescribe statutory limits for the lead content of food and beverages which are imported, sold or intended for sale for human consumption. Generally the lead content is limited to 0.2 parts per million in non-alcoholic beverages and to 2.0 parts per million in other foods with the exception of shellfish in which the natural lead content is in excess of 2.0 parts per million.

The Food Standards Advisory Committee have continued to give consideration to standards for meat products such as sausages, potted meat and meat pies, and it is somewhat regrettable that no statutory standards were introduced.

The Committee published reports in connection with standards for cheese and flavouring substances for consideration by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Food & Drugs Authorities (through the Associations of Local Authorities) and the Trade.

The standard of food sold in the county has been generally satisfactory, which is indicated by the following table. The figures relate to samples submitted to the Public Analyst only, and the high proportion of unsatisfactory milk samples is explained by the fact that samples are first examined informally at the laboratory in the Council's Health Department and those found to be below standard are submitted to the Public Analyst.

	<i>Number Analysed</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated or otherwise below standard</i>
1. Milk	36	16	20
2. Processed milk products (including cream, butter and ice cream)	82	79	3
3. Edible fats and oil	21	20	1
4. Preserves	23	23	Nil
5. Tinned, bottled and dried articles	71	68	3
6. Alcoholic beverages	29	28	1
7. Non-alcoholic beverages	28	24	4
8. Sugar and flour confectionery	39	38	1
9. Meat and fish products (not included in Item 5)	75	70	5
10. Vinegars, pickles, sauces, spices, flavourings and essences	43	41	2
11. Cereal products	5	5	Nil
12. Miscellaneous	44	44	Nil
13. Medicines and drugs	43	43	Nil
Total	539	499	40

In addition 1,244 samples of milk (including 118 samples of school milk) were examined in the laboratory at the County Offices during the year.

Two samples were the subject of legal proceedings; one being a sample described as bread and butter in which the fatty substance consisted wholly of fat other than butter, and the other being a sample of bread stuffing which contained 0.20 per cent of rodent excrement.

Fines and costs totalling £10.8.0d. and £38.10.0d. were imposed respectively.

Complaints were received in nineteen instances from purchasers of foodstuffs relating to the presence of extraneous matter. These included the following:-

- Wire in scone
- Discoloured dough (discoloured matter found to be of starchy origin)
- Mould in meat pies (four instances)
- Bleach in lemonade
- Bristles in bread
- Nail in doughnut
- Fly in haslet
- Oil in confectionery
- Disinfectant in lemonade
- Milk bottle affected with algae growth (two instances)
- Chewing gum in cream bun
- Maggots in nutty confectionery (two instances)
- Nail in meat pie
- Glass in chocolate roll

Legal proceedings were instituted in connection with three cases involving the presence of mould in meat pies. Fines and costs totalling £22.5.0d., £14.6.0d. and £10.3.0d. were imposed. Proceedings were also instituted in connection with the presence of a nail in a doughnut, when a fine and costs of £35.10.0d. was imposed.

Warning notices were sent in the other instances.

The food supplies to county council establishments, including school canteens, have been kept under observation and details relating to unsatisfactory supplies of meat and fish were reported to the School Meals Sub-Committee and appropriate action taken.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887/52

Inspections were carried out in order to ensure the correct labelling or marking of imported foodstuffs.

Retailers are now much more alert to these requirements and the situation is generally satisfactory although constant surveillance is necessary.

Biological Examination of Milk

Four hundred and twenty-four samples of raw milk were subject to biological examination. No samples showed evidence of tuberculosis but twenty samples showed positive evidence of brucella abortus.

As three of the samples showing positive evidence of brucella abortus were taken from the herds of producer/retailers, the sale of milk in its raw state was stopped and supplies submitted for pasteurisation.

Individual samples were taken from all of the cows in the herds concerned for further examination. After the removal of the offending animals, the dairymen were informed that the retail sales of milk would be permitted, but in one case the dairyman continued to retail pasteurised milk.

In all other cases, where the milk was subject to pasteurisation, apart from that which may have been consumed by the producers or their employees, the appropriate advice was tendered to these persons on the dangers of consuming the raw milk.

Supervision of pasteurising plants

The five pasteurising plants which are licensed by the County Council continued to operate in a satisfactory manner during the year. The following samples were taken from the dairies concerned:-

<i>Tuberculin tested milk (Pasteurised)</i>			<i>Pasteurised milk</i>		
<i>Total No. of samples</i>	<i>Samples failing to satisfy methylene blue reduction test *</i>	<i>Samples failing to satisfy phosphatase test #</i>	<i>Total No. of samples</i>	<i>Samples failing to satisfy methylene blue reduction test *</i>	<i>Samples failing to satisfy phosphatase test #</i>
234	Nil	Nil	409	1	2

* Test relates to keeping quality of milk.
Test relates to efficiency of heat treatment.

Supervision of retail sales of milk

There are some 900 milk retailers licensed by the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority, and in addition other dairymen retail milk in the county from adjacent areas and do not require a licence by this County Council. The following table gives details of the samples of milk which have been taken from all dealers retailing milk in the county:-

	<i>Total No. of samples</i>	<i>No. of samples satisfying tests</i>	<i>No. of samples failing to satisfy methylene blue test *</i>	<i>No. of samples failing to satisfy phosphatase test #</i>
Tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised)	332	325	6	1
Pasteurised milk	494	477	12	5
Sterilised milk	700	700	—	—
Tuberculin milk (raw)	64	50	14	—

* Test relates to keeping quality of milk.

Test relates to efficiency of heat treatment.

Where unsatisfactory samples occurred an investigation was carried out and the retailers or other persons advised as necessary.

All new retailers are adequately advised on the requirements of the regulations relating to the hygiene, storage and distribution of milk.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

The standards in the majority of food premises including shops, restaurants and cafés, mainly comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, but constant inspection and education of food handlers is an essential service of Public Health Officers.

School canteens are satisfactory and are subject to periodic inspection by the County Health Inspector.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

A substantial improvement in the standards of most slaughterhouses has now been achieved by the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This included a survey of existing slaughterhouses and those which were found to be completely unsuitable have been closed and others which did not comply with the prescribed standards have been improved. The policy has provided for improvement in the hygienic conditions for the dressing of carcasses and cooling of meat, as the requirements include adequate provisions for cooling, slaughtering pens, separate rooms for the detention of suspected carcasses and condemned meat. In addition, sterilising arrangements for knives and wiping cloths, together with facilities for keeping animals off the floor during the dressing, have been imposed.

	<i>Cattle excluding cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	18,775	1,397	322	57,702	47,985	—
Number inspected	18,670	1,397	318	57,420	47,930	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	29	50	21	164	110	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,568	209	24	511	3,717	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	13.90	18.50	14.20	1.20	8.00	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcase condemned	1	—	—	—	3	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	84	6	—	—	800	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	2.20	0.42	—	—	1.70	—
<i>Cysticerosis</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	66	4	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	65	4	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-natal care

Ante-natal care is undertaken by general practitioners and midwives in the vast majority of cases throughout the county. In a very few instances, however, where, for one reason or another, general practitioners do not wish or are unable to undertake ante-natal care, arrangements are made for cases to be examined at local authority clinics. As can readily be seen from the following table the numbers of these cases are small. Only at Mablethorpe, Haxey and Crowle have sessions been devoted entirely to ante-natal and post-natal examinations. At the remaining centres these examinations are undertaken by the doctors during sessions devoted mainly to other work.

Attendances for Ante-natal and Post-natal Care, 1961

<i>Clinics</i>	<i>Number of mothers attending for</i>		<i>Number of attendances for</i>		<i>Sessions held</i>	<i>Average attendance</i>
	<i>Ante-natal care</i>	<i>Post-natal care</i>	<i>Ante-natal care</i>	<i>Post-natal care</i>		
Crowle	37	3	156	11	24	7
Haxey	37	2	129	10	24	6
Horncastle (combined with Toddlers Clinic)	13	6	29	9	27	1
Mablethorpe ...	72	9	186	31	24	9
Scunthorpe ... (combined with Mothercraft Clinic)	93	1	104	1	48	2
	252*	21#	604	62	147	5
Attendances for ante-natal exam- ination at Infant Welfare Centres	36	—	50	—	—	—
Total ...	288	21	654	62	—	—

* Number of new cases — 220 (i.e. making first attendance at clinic during year)

Number of new cases — 12 (i.e. making first attendance at clinic during year)

Included — attendances for blood test.

Not included — attendances at Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes — 1,637.

Mothercraft and relaxation classes

Mothercraft and relaxation classes are held at Cleethorpes, Scunthorpe, Gainsborough, Louth, Crowle and Skegness, and the following table gives the number of attendances.

These classes, which are conducted mainly by doctors, health visitors and midwives, are attended by expectant mothers. Their aim is to ensure that the expectant mother receives the fullest possible preparation for her confinement. The classes are conducted in an atmosphere of friendliness and informality. The knowledge thus acquired about herself and her baby enables the expectant mother to experience her confinement with a minimum of discomfort, with much greater confidence and even painlessly in some cases. Their value is becoming recognised more and more by general practitioners and by those responsible for the care of expectant mothers in hospital. It is hoped that this service can be extended so that more and more expectant mothers will be able to take advantage of it.

Attendances at Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinics, 1961

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Number of attendances</i>	<i>Number of sessions</i>	<i>Average attendance</i>
Cleethorpes	324	22	15
Crowle	92	24	4
Gainsborough (Woods Terrace)	210	24	9
Louth	161	34	5
Scunthorpe	684	48	14
Skegness	166	33	5
Total ...	1,637	185	9

Maternity outfits

There were 1,666 maternity outfits supplied during the year by the County Council and a further 582 by Scunthorpe Borough Council.

Care of unmarried mothers

The Lincoln Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare has continued as the Council's agents for the care of unmarried mothers and their children. During the year the Association found accommodation for 18 unmarried mothers, who were admitted for a period before and after confinement. The work of the Association, however, is by no means devoted merely to finding or providing accommodation. As can well be imagined, in practically every case there is a complex social problem to be sorted out. The social workers acting on behalf of the Association are particularly skilled in this particular aspect of social work. The work is time-consuming and these people spare no effort in the support and help which they give to their clients.

Child Welfare

Infant welfare centres

During the year four centres were closed and one new centre at Wragby was opened, there being at the end of the year 57 centres covering the county.

Whilst the total number of attendances (63,059) showed little change from the previous year (63,020), there was a considerable increase in the number of children attending the centres, the figures being 7,592 in 1960 and 8,134 in 1961.

When one takes account of the fact that a very considerable number of mothers in Lindsey do not live within easy walking distance of a centre, and that public transport services are not available in many of the rural areas at convenient times, the conclusion must be that the service is one which is much appreciated and well supported by mothers who are in a position to take advantage of it.

I am certain that even greater use would be made of the service if some of the clinics at present held in premises which are not really satisfactory for use for health service purposes, could be held in purpose-built centres. The following table gives details of infant welfare clinics held during 1961:-

Infants attending Infant Welfare Centres during 1961

Centres	No. under One at first attend- ance	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:			Total number who attended during year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were:			Total attend- ances during the year	Number of sessions held	Average attend- ance at each session (per session)	Number seen by doctor
		1961	1960	1959-56		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5				
Alford ...	2	—	12	9	21	34	7	9	50	3	17	10
Grimsby (Scunthorpe) ...	508	473	275	118	866	6,407	497	155	7,059	153	46	969
Grimsby ...	24	20	27	31	78	350	83	73	506	25	20	242
Grimsby ...	20	19	16	23	58	218	131	73	422	27	16	337
Grimsby-on-Humber ...	16	14	13	22	49	173	109	111	393	27	15	197
Grimsby-on-Humber ...	66	55	48	36	139	1,083	367	11	1,461	51	29	842
Grimsby Village ...	22	13	12	7	32	173	14	2	189	28	7	117
Grimsby R.A.F. ...	75	53	54	16	123	495	50	27	572	28	20	328
Grimsby ...	72	60	56	34	150	1,755	396	279	2,430	51	48	963
Grimsby ...	37	29	25	46	100	428	191	114	733	48	15	450
Grimsby Stather ...	12	9	15	13	37	250	131	91	472	24	20	134
Grimsby ...	4	3	7	12	22	35	7	36	78	14	6	20
Grimsby Willingham ...	41	34	28	35	97	389	120	112	621	24	26	306
Grimsby ...	367	315	270	96	681	5,294	438	30	5,762	100	58	1,412
Grimsby ...	49	39	39	35	113	431	80	102	613	24	26	341
Grimsby ...	40	30	33	17	80	342	130	55	527	24	22	277
Grimsby Halton ...	16	14	10	30	54	130	66	77	273	24	11	105
Grimsby ...	44	33	19	17	69	386	43	39	468	24	20	346
Grimsby ...	26	22	18	29	69	258	105	53	416	22	19	215
Grimsby - Spital Terrace ...	162	139	125	180	444	2,029	499	572	3,100	52	60	885
Grimsby - Woods Terrace ...	105	89	107	75	271	2,044	401	234	2,679	48	56	886
Grimsby ...	18	14	15	44	73	244	151	244	639	24	27	198
Grimsby ...	11	7	11	15	33	133	16	37	186	22	8	83
Grimsby ...	33	26	26	24	76	299	69	43	411	24	17	296
Grimsby ...	30	27	28	36	91	313	152	102	567	23	25	284
Grimsby ...	51	36	31	43	110	283	52	123	458	26	18	271
Grimsby-le-Clay ...	14	11	8	13	32	92	47	11	150	12	13	90
Grimsby ...	76	51	59	81	191	1,130	374	341	1,845	51	36	512
Grimsby ...	63	51	63	68	182	947	268	262	1,477	51	29	601
Grimsby ...	59	50	39	77	166	947	219	240	1,406	69	20	490
Grimsby ...	68	67	49	74	190	1,124	481	352	1,957	51	38	813
Grimsby ...	16	12	14	22	48	199	106	163	468	22	21	159
Grimsby Lindsey Village ...	39	32	28	28	88	492	87	111	690	24	29	222
Grimsby Lindsey R.A.F. ...	23	20	12	16	48	166	43	65	274	24	11	132
Grimsby ...	29	22	17	26	65	306	104	161	571	24	24	169
Grimsby ...	124	106	99	93	298	1,517	250	234	2,001	51	39	428
Grimsby ...	118	93	109	73	275	1,672	256	582	2,510	54	46	1,017
Grimsby ...	54	41	35	35	111	370	81	109	560	24	23	310
Grimsby Rasen ...	52	44	36	9	89	562	43	17	622	28	22	377
Grimsby ...	32	27	29	29	85	525	378	386	1,289	52	25	163
Grimsby ...	15	15	10	13	38	148	40	30	218	27	8	135
Grimsby Holland ...	15	11	22	34	67	247	158	142	547	24	23	294
Grimsby Coates ...	34	33	35	42	110	359	107	114	580	28	21	226
Grimsby Kelsey ...	5	4	6	11	21	52	16	28	96	15	6	42
Grimsby Somercotes ...	9	6	13	20	39	106	37	40	183	25	7	107
Grimsby ...	26	16	29	23	68	212	94	53	359	24	15	180
Grimsby ...	364	313	263	240	816	4,961	737	348	6,046	100	60	1,127
Grimsby ...	168	156	99	29	284	2,141	246	121	2,508	51	49	947
Grimsby Killingholme ...	10	8	12	25	45	97	59	93	249	24	10	159
Grimsby ...	28	22	19	28	69	206	80	76	362	26	14	102
Grimsby-by-Stow ...	12	11	7	17	35	101	51	26	178	23	8	115
Grimsby ...	14	12	28	19	59	291	70	53	414	24	17	144
Grimsby ...	9	9	6	27	42	102	53	142	297	22	14	136
Grimsbyfleet ...	21	19	25	30	74	285	120	91	496	24	21	224
Grimsby, New ...	43	38	36	47	121	601	127	156	884	24	37	279
Grimsby, Old ...	48	38	49	28	115	532	95	49	676	24	28	302
Grimsby (Lincoln) ...	35	33	35	27	95	412	100	47	559	28	20	224
Grimsby ...	18	13	11	20	44	202	126	82	410	24	17	186
Grimsby ...	22	17	18	41	76	214	123	118	455	24	19	257
Grimsby Spa ...	31	25	28	21	74	303	96	46	445	24	19	298
Grimsby ...	15	12	5	21	38	99	27	66	192	23	8	130
	3,560	3,011	2,673	2,450	8,134	45,696	9,604	7,759	63,059	2,085	30	21,611

* Alford closed 30th January, 1961

Caistor closed 21st July, 1961

§ Kirton Lindsey R.A.F. closed 28th December, 1961

⊕ North Kelsey closed 27th July, 1961

■ Wragby opened 6th February, 1961

Toddler Clinics

Whilst the Infant Welfare Service for babies and very young infants continues to flourish, it is very difficult to establish a routine for toddlers to be brought to the doctor at regular appointment interviews with the doctors. Attendances at special toddler sessions are not good, the total number of attendances during the year being 2,105. A further 4,574 infants over one year of age attended at ordinary infant welfare sessions.

The following tables show attendances and the conditions treated:-

Toddlers Clinics				
Sessions held	...	...	...	273
Attendances	...	...	...	2,105
(Routine 1,868, Supervisory 237)				
Requiring treatment	...	...	...	238
Observation only	...	...	...	449
Toddlers attending Infant Welfare Centres				
Cases seen	...	...	...	436
Requiring treatment	...	...	...	6
Observation only	...	...	...	47

Defect					Requiring treatment	For observation but not requiring treatment
Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	—	1
Teeth	...	...	...	...	49	49
Skin	...	...	...	...	22	12
Eyes: (a) Vision	...	...	...	...	3	1
(b) Squint	...	...	...	...	24	20
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	3	1
Ears: (a) Hearing	...	...	...	...	2	4
(b) Otitis Media, Rt.	...	...	...	...	1	4
" " Lt.	...	...	...	...	1	5
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	1	3
Nose or Throat	...	...	...	...	10	66
Speech	...	...	...	...	6	26
Cervical Glands	...	...	...	...	4	45
Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	...	4	31
Lungs	...	...	...	...	7	10
Development: (a) Hernia	...	...	...	...	2	6
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	8	49
Orthopaedic: (a) Posture	...	...	...	...	—	4
(b) Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	21	38
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	28	59
Nervous System: (a) Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	1	2
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	1	5
Psychological: (a) Development	...	...	...	...	4	12
(b) Stability	...	...	...	...	5	15
Debility	...	...	...	...	14	5
Eneuresis	...	...	...	...	13	16
Other Deformities	...	...	...	...	5	2
Other Defects or Diseases	...	...	...	...	5	5
Total					244	496

Number of attendances at Infant Welfare Centres by children between 1 and 5 years - 17,363.

Premature Live Births																			Premature Still-Births		
Weight at birth	Born in hospital *			Born at home and nursed entirely there			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in hos-pital	Born at home	Born in nurs-ing home			
	Total	Died within 24 hrs.of birth	Sur-vived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs.of birth	Sur-vived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs.of birth	Sur-vived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs.of birth	Sur-vived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs.of birth	Sur-vived 28 days	(14)	(15)	(16)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)			
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	36	28	4	1	1	—	6	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—			
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500 - 2,000 gms.)	62	7	50	8	1	7	17	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—			
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000 - 2,250 gms.)	65	2	61	12	1	11	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—			
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250 - 2,500 gms.)	152	—	149	50	—	49	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—			
Total	315	37	264	71	3	67	38	1	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	9	—			

* The group under this heading will include cases which may be born in one hospital and transferred to another.
Total premature births: 485; Live 424, Stillborn 61.

For many years arrangements have been made whereby special cots are available for the transport by ambulance of premature babies to hospital. It is recognised, however, that for the transport of very small premature babies special incubators are necessary if these babies are to have the best chance of survival. Incubators for this purpose have now been provided by the hospital authorities and are available at St. George's Hospital, Lincoln, Scunthorpe Maternity Home, Grimsby Maternity Home and Boston General Hospital. The county ambulances have been adapted so that the incubators can be plugged into the electricity supply for heating, and arrangements are made for the babies to be accompanied by midwives or by others skilled in the operation of the incubators throughout the journey.

Welfare Foods

During 1961 the distribution points at Frithville, Hackthorn, Kexby, Scawby, Willoughby and West Torrington were closed owing to fall off in demand; one of the two shops distributing foods at Mareham-le-Fen ceased distribution and distribution at the North Kelsey and Kirton Lindsey R.A.F. Infant Welfare Centres ceased on closure of these two centres - alternative centres are available at both these places. New centres were opened at Gunness, Kirkby-on-Bain and Scothern.

At 31st December there were 136 distribution points in operation, 54 at infant welfare centres and the remaining 82 in Women's Institutes, shops and distributors' own homes.

Paid staff are employed at 9 centres only, the remainder being staffed by voluntary workers.

During the year 1961, 76,182 tins of national dried milk, 11,166 bottles of cod liver oil, 10,240 packets of vitamin A and D tablets and 78,516 bottles of orange juice were issued.

It will be seen from the table below that the decline in take up of national dried milk continues and the introduction in June 1961 of charges of 1/- per bottle for cod liver oil and 6d. per packet for vitamin tablets resulted in a considerable drop in demand. Although orange juice was again made available for children over 2 and under 5, the increase in price from 5d. per bottle to 1/6d. per bottle resulted in a fall of over 70% in issues.

<i>Period</i>				<i>Average weekly issues:</i>			
				<i>N.D.M.</i>	<i>C.L.O.</i>	<i>A. & D.</i>	<i>O.J.</i>
27 weeks ended 31/12/54	...	...	...	4,022	614	195	2,885
Year ended 31/12/55	...	...	...	3,647	636	243	3,417
" " 31/12/56	...	...	...	3,509	601	263	3,759
" " 31/12/57	...	...	...	2,998	555	272	4,058
" " 31/12/58	...	...	...	2,104	356	248	2,634
" " 31/12/59	...	...	...	1,862	348	275	2,757
" " 31/12/60	...	...	...	1,831	332	275	2,498
6 months ended 30/6/61	...	...	...	1,506	345	274	2,327
6 months ended 31/12/61	...	...	...	1,413	84	120	692

DENTAL CARE

There have been several staffing changes during the year which, at the end of the year, resulted in a slight gain of personnel. The changes have resulted in some redistribution, which means that more of the county is covered by the Dental Service, but in Cleethorpes and Scunthorpe, yet again, I have to report that the service has been seriously reduced. The Authority has been asked by the General Dental Council to state the number of dental auxiliaries who could be gainfully employed. The areas where the service has been reduced are most suitable for their employment. If an appointment is made her services will be most useful in treating the pre-school child.

During the year the National Health Service regulations were altered to permit the whole of the priority classes to receive free, all forms of dental treatment through the General Dental Services. With the serious understaffing of the Local Authority Dental Service, it was inevitable that this change should occur for, as stated in previous reports, patients residing in some areas have to travel considerable distances to obtain these forms of treatment. The effect on the service is difficult to forecast. In the past it has been my experience that where patients regularly attend a private practitioner they will continue to do so despite their eligibility for free treatment and where they have no regular practitioner they will attend the clinic. In all probability this practice will continue with a possible slight loss of patients to the service. The service has one serious defect in that the period of eligibility is too short. It is easier to gain the confidence of the pre-school child if the mother attends for treatment at the same visit. This can only be achieved if the mother becomes eligible for treatment again when the previous child attains 2 or 3 years of age. It is felt, therefore, that there would be considerable advantage to be gained if the period of eligibility was extended to cover this time.

Throughout the year there has been an increasing demand for the Dental Hygienist to address Mothers' Club meetings on the care of the teeth. The dental education of the mothers of the, as yet, unborn generation is of prime importance for it is they who will establish the habit of either good or bad oral hygiene. Once the habit of bad oral hygiene has been established, it is difficult to eradicate by the time the child is of school age, and the effect of these habits are encountered usually before the child enters school. It is rare that a child attains school age without having at least one tooth extracted or filled.

The loss of the equivalent of 2½ dental officers during 1960 and 1 dental officer in January, 1961, has meant that the service has been operating considerably under strength. The statistical tables, indicating the number of patients treated and the form of treatment given, reflect this severe loss of staff and are given below. The corresponding figures for 1960 are given for comparison.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care

		<i>New patients examined</i>	<i>New patients needing treatment</i>	<i>New patients treated</i>	<i>Number made dentally fit</i>	<i>Appointments</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Expectant and nursing mothers	1960	187	177	164	151	727	656
	1961	156	144	143	129	744	714
Children under five	1960	191	151	142	123	217	207
	1961	170	124	120	103	242	229

(b) Form of treatment provided

	<i>Expectant and nursing mothers</i>		<i>Children under five</i>	
	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>
Extractions under — local anaesthetic ...	118	174	7	16
— general anaesthetic ...	131	228	91	52
Administrations of — local anaesthetic ...	142	157	6	6
— general anaesthetic ...	32	27	59	34
Fillings ...	347	325	31	103
Scalings and/or gum treatment ...	94	96	6	7
Silver nitrate treatment ...	5	—	99	88
Other operations, dressings, etc. ...	182	208	30	27
Radiographs ...	18	17	—	—
Dentures — complete ...	34	40	—	—
— partial ...	35	21	—	—
— repairs ...	7	13	—	—

HOME NURSING

Approximately 70% of the visits of the home nurse are to patients over 65 and it is fair to assume that generally these visits are longer than those to younger people. A very high proportion of the home nurse's time is thus spent with the elderly. Relatives, and where necessary a home help, must also be available if this service is to meet the need of the elderly sick. When this co-operation can be achieved a great contribution is made to their happiness and there is a considerable saving in the financial charge on the community by keeping old people in their homes rather than admitting them to institutions.

Whilst it is true that from one year to another there is little change in this service, over a number of years the main difference is the attempt to rehabilitate the elderly patient instead of allowing him to remain bedridden. This does not reduce the time required to nurse the patient, as the visiting nurse is often the only available therapist in the home and must have time to help the patient to re-learn his skills and to encourage the relatives to co-operate in this re-education.

MIDWIFERY

The number of births continues to increase slowly (6,014 compared with 5,823 in 1960) mainly due to a rising population, but partly also to a rising birth rate. The proportion of home to hospital confinements continues to be 35% to 65%.

Since the reduction of the puerperium from 14 days to 10 the numbers of early discharges has fallen steeply (from 2,188 in 1959 to 694 in 1961). No hospital discharges patients before the tenth day as a matter of policy, but only in particular cases such as obstetric emergencies where the confinement had been planned for the home, or where the patient wishes it and there are no contra-indications. Occasionally pressure on hospital beds makes it necessary to discharge a few days early.

It remains difficult to recruit midwives and, with the increased holidays due to the midwifery staff, the service is sometimes stretched until it is hardly reliable. There is little likelihood of an improvement in the numbers of practising midwives because of the high marriage rate, and a complete and imaginative re-organisation of the maternity services should be carried out as a matter of urgency to achieve maximum efficiency from the midwives available.

HEALTH VISITING

It remains difficult to recruit health visitors but enough well trained younger women come forward to replace those who retire or leave and in the main they stay and settle. The health visitor who knows the families in her area well because she has visited them over the years makes an incalculable contribution to their welfare because of their confidence in her interest and advice. Many more health visitors than formerly are interested in group health education as they appreciate that much can be done in discussion to change attitudes and spread information.

Attachment to General Practitioners

No health visitor has been attached exclusively to a particular general medical practitioner or group, although all health visitors are working more closely with the general practitioners than formerly. In the rural areas the health visitors and doctors know each other and the health visitors are available at stated times on the telephone. If a health visitor were attached to a practice, both doctor and health visitor would need to be quite clear what were the duties of a health visitor, and perhaps more important what were not, if her time were to be spent to the best advantage. The attachment of a health visitor to a general practice

would to some extent integrate her work and that of the general practitioner, but her district would cease to be a geographical area and the valuable attachment of a health visitor to schools attended almost exclusively by children from the families she visits would cease to be possible. In rural areas the health visitor is a most effective liaison officer between the school and the health services. She is looked upon as one of the staff and has a great opportunity to teach health. It would be retrograde to destroy this contact. The health visitors themselves say that until they work with the general practitioners regularly and publicly they will not be able to give the best service, and those who have had recent experience of the services of a general practitioner in the child welfare clinics have been encouraged to discover how much this has improved the professional relationship and led to further developments in the service through contact with a wider public. Until the general practitioner takes part in the local authority services he will continue to be suspicious of them.

Discharges from hospital

The health visitors follow up cases of persons discharged from hospital as required.

Tuberculosis

Notification of all cases of tuberculosis discharged from hospital are received in the Health Department soon after the patient's discharge. The health visitor is informed of these cases by letter and follows up every patient.

Children

We have no routine notification of all discharges of children from hospital, but following on their discharge, a copy of the specialist's letter to the general practitioner is often received in the Health Department. If the child is under 5 years of age, information is forwarded to the health visitor, who visits the home at her discretion. In urgent cases the ward sister telephones the nursing section of the Health Department and arrangements are made by telephone with the health visitor to visit as required, on the day of discharge if necessary. The health visitor is not informed of discharge of school children unless the hospital has specially requested follow up care.

Aged

It appears that the greatest need for follow up of persons discharged from hospital is in the higher age groups when an infirm person is discharged from a geriatric ward to face living alone, often in unsuitable conditions. When the health visitor knows of the admission to hospital of an old person living alone, preparations for his discharge are started at once. When communication has been good these preparations are made beforehand and the health visitor follows up as she considers necessary. The amount of follow up work is left to the discretion of the health visitor.

Some hospitals notify all cases needing help. Others send their own welfare officers to the houses and make arrangements themselves. It would be preferable if these cases were all notified to the Health Department, when the health visitor would make arrangements and follow up.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

Vaccination and Re-vaccination carried out during 1961

<i>County District</i>	<i>Primary Vaccination</i>					<i>Re-vaccination</i>				
	<i>Age at date of vaccination</i>					<i>Age at date of re-vaccination</i>				
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 or over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Urban Districts										
Alford	18	4	4	4	30	—	—	—	2	2
Barton-upon-Humber	43	4	1	1	49	—	—	—	4	4
Brigg	40	5	1	6	52	—	—	2	4	6
Cleethorpes Borough	247	30	8	25	310	—	1	1	32	34
Gainsborough ...	173	19	6	40	238	—	2	—	18	20
Horncastle... ..	33	6	14	14	67	—	—	4	6	10
Louth Borough ...	64	18	6	11	99	—	—	—	8	8
Mablethorpe and Sutton	45	16	7	11	79	—	—	—	2	2
Market Rasen ...	20	—	—	1	21	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe Borough	252	165	17	61	495	—	1	1	42	44
Skegness	52	13	6	10	81	—	3	3	18	24
Woodhall Spa ...	23	7	1	3	34	—	—	—	5	5
Rural Districts										
Caistor	125	16	9	27	177	—	1	3	6	10
Gainsborough ...	58	18	1	10	87	—	—	2	6	8
Glanford Brigg ...	209	33	1	19	262	—	2	4	15	21
Grimsby	192	25	16	23	256	—	2	3	15	20
Horncastle... ..	63	21	7	5	96	—	2	2	5	9
Isle of Axholme ...	64	13	4	4	85	—	—	—	8	8
Louth	132	24	5	26	187	1	1	—	12	14
Spilsby	81	28	9	15	133	—	2	2	20	24
Welton	137	37	14	30	218	—	7	5	21	33
Total ...	2,071	502	137	346	3,056	1	24	32	249	306

Immunisation against Diphtheria

The following table gives information relating to children immunised against diphtheria during 1961.

District	Primary injections		Reinforcing injections
	Under five years of age	Between 5 and 14 years of age	
Urban			
Alford	—	—	22
Barton-upon-Humber ...	—	2	61
Brigg	—	—	40
Cleethorpes Borough...	—	4	510
Gainsborough	1	1	234
Horncastle	—	2	47
Louth Borough	—	1	148
Mablethorpe and Sutton	2	4	43
Market Rasen	—	—	8
Scunthorpe Borough ...	3	17	541
Skegness	—	3	130
Woodhall Spa	—	—	15
Rural			
Caistor	2	9	158
Gainsborough	—	4	143
Glanford Brigg	1	10	435
Grimsby	1	3	228
Horncastle	—	4	137
Isle of Axholme	—	3	74
Louth	—	11	209
Spilsby	—	1	211
Welton	4	2	226
Total ...	14	81	3,620

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

The following table gives details of children immunised against whooping cough during the year by the use of a separate vaccine. The information given in the table must, of course, be considered in conjunction with the details appearing later in the report in relation to immunisation against whooping cough by the use of combined vaccines.

Whooping Cough Immunisation, 1961

District	Age at date of immunisation							
	Under One	One	Two	Three	Four	5-9	10-14	Total
Urban								
Market Rasen ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Skegness	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rural								
Caistor	—	3	—	—	—	2	2	7
Gainsborough ...	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	5
Glanford Brigg ...	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	5
Louth	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Spilsby	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	6
Total ...	—	15	2	—	1	6	3	27

Immunisation against Tetanus

During 1961, 1,160 persons were given primary immunisations, an increase of 566 compared with the previous year. Details are given in the following table and these details should also be considered in conjunction with the details appearing later in this report in relation to immunisation against tetanus by the use of combined vaccines.

Tetanus Immunisation, 1961

District	Primary Immunisation					Booster Immunisation				
	Age at date of immunisation					Age at date of immunisation				
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Urban										
Alford	—	—	6	3	9	—	—	—	—	—
Barton-upon-Humber	—	2	35	12	49	—	—	—	4	4
Brigg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleethorpes Borough	—	3	42	8	53	—	—	1	—	1
Gainsborough ...	—	1	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Horncastle ...	—	1	11	6	18	—	—	—	—	—
Louth Borough ...	—	1	35	3	39	—	1	—	—	1
Mablethorpe and Sutton	—	5	27	2	34	—	—	—	—	—
Market Rasen ...	—	2	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe Borough	1	2	29	8	40	—	—	—	—	—
Skegness	—	1	60	18	79	—	—	—	—	—
Woodhall Spa ...	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Rural										
Caistor	—	1	6	1	8	—	—	—	1	1
Gainsborough ...	—	3	24	3	30	—	—	3	—	3
Glanford Brigg ...	—	6	103	10	119	—	1	—	3	4
Grimsby	—	1	74	13	88	—	—	—	1	1
Horncastle ...	—	7	36	14	57	—	—	1	2	3
Isle of Axholme ...	—	3	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Louth	2	9	73	96	180	—	—	—	1	1
Spilsby	—	9	95	182	286	—	—	3	12	15
Welton	—	2	34	16	52	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	60	700	397	1,160	—	2	8	24	34

Immunisation by use of Combined Vaccines

(a) Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The following table gives information relating to children immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough by the use of the combined vaccine.

District	Under One	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten to 14	Total
Urban												
Alford ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barton-upon-Humber	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Brigg ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleethorpes Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gainsborough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Horncastle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth Borough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mablethorpe and Sutton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Rasen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe Borough	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Skegness...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodhall Spa ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rural												
Caistor ...	—	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	8
Gainsborough ...	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
Glanford Brigg ...	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
Grimsby ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horncastle ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Isle of Axholme ...	—	7	15	16	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	45
Louth ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Spilsby ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Welton ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Total ...	1	23	19	17	5	6	6	2	2	—	3	84

(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus

The following table gives information relating to children immunised against diphtheria and tetanus by the use of the combined vaccine.

District	Under One	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten to 14	Total
Urban												
Alford ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barton-upon-Humber	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Brigg ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cleethorpes Borough	—	2	1	2	4	11	18	3	1	1	2	45
Gainsborough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horncastle ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Louth Borough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Mablethorpe and Sutton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Market Rasen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Scunthorpe Borough	—	4	1	1	5	7	1	—	1	1	4	25
Skegness...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10
Woodhall Spa ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rural												
Caistor ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gainsborough ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	10
Glanford Brigg ...	—	1	1	—	1	5	6	3	1	2	2	22
Grimsby ...	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Horncastle ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	5	10
Isle of Axholme ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Louth ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	7
Spilsby ...	—	5	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	2	14
Welton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	6
Total ...	2	19	5	7	11	32	36	11	6	8	30	167

(c) Immunisation against Tetanus and Whooping Cough

The following table gives information relating to children immunised during 1961 with this combination of vaccine.

District	Age at date of immunisation											
	Under One	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten to 14	Total
Urban												
Horncastle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mablethorpe and Sutton ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Skegness ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rural												
Louth ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Spilsby ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Welton ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Total ...	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	2	9

(d) Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

The following table gives information relating to children immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus by the use of the combined vaccine.

District	Under One	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten to 14	Total
Urban												
Alford ...	10	14	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	28
Barton-upon-Humber	17	69	11	3	1	3	8	—	1	—	—	113
Brigg ...	17	45	7	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	78
Cleethorpes Borough	120	271	50	19	8	18	15	1	4	2	1	509
Gainsborough ...	125	148	11	14	6	12	3	1	—	1	4	325
Horncastle ...	27	26	3	3	4	3	2	1	—	1	4	74
Louth Borough ...	44	106	18	9	7	15	13	4	—	—	2	218
Mablethorpe and Sutton ...	31	45	6	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	88
Market Rasen ...	11	19	3	1	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	41
Scunthorpe Borough	221	588	128	77	60	29	20	8	6	6	6	1,149
Skegness ...	73	64	20	6	10	11	23	1	1	3	8	220
Woodhall Spa ...	6	19	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Rural												
Caistor ...	43	36	6	4	2	8	16	2	2	2	1	122
Gainsborough ...	50	95	4	11	7	8	13	—	1	1	—	190
Glanford Brigg ...	111	278	56	24	15	21	23	3	1	2	4	538
Grimsby ...	109	186	27	5	6	8	2	3	—	1	1	348
Horncastle ...	47	92	20	13	9	2	7	3	2	1	10	206
Isle of Axholme ...	34	77	13	5	11	13	12	1	2	—	2	170
Louth ...	77	167	21	10	6	19	14	3	2	1	2	322
Spilsby ...	73	143	23	8	5	14	17	4	4	1	8	300
Welton ...	70	148	23	10	14	7	5	7	6	2	4	296
Total ...	1,316	2,636	453	227	177	194	197	43	34	27	59	5,363

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The scheme introduced in 1956 for vaccination against poliomyelitis was again extended during 1961. In April it was announced that a fourth injection should be given to children when they enter school and also to children of 5 and over who have not reached the age of 12. In all cases the reinforcing fourth dose should be administered not earlier than one year after the third dose but as soon thereafter as possible.

During the year the County Council received 70,960 doses of vaccine. In 1961, 16,896 persons completed a course of two injections, 14,887 were given the third injection and 20,000 children received a fourth injection. The following table gives details relating to the 16,896 who completed the course of two injections:-

Children born in the years 1943 to 1961	...	8,118
Persons born in the years 1933 to 1942	...	2,616
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their fortieth birthday	... ..	5,802
All other groups	... ..	360

At the end of the year about 400 persons were awaiting the first injection.

Since the commencement of the scheme in 1956, 112,093 persons have received two injections and 93,054 of these have been given the third injection.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service in Lindsey continues to be operated jointly with the Fire Service.

The ambulance fleet consists of 37 vehicles, of which 4 are used as reserve vehicles to replace vehicles undergoing repair or overhaul. Twenty-one of the County Council's ambulances are equipped with two-way radio and provision has been made in the current year's estimates for a further 12 vehicles to be so equipped so that the whole fleet, with the exception of the reserve vehicles, will be equipped with two-way radio.

The following table gives the mileage run year by year since 1951. It will be seen that, compared with the previous year, the mileage run in 1961 increased by 90,440. The mileage travelled by the County Council's own vehicles increased by 4,858 and the mileage covered by the Hospital Car Service showed an increase of 101,430 compared with the previous year. The increase in mileage of County Council vehicles and the Hospital Car Service is no doubt due, to some extent, to the fact that the County Council have taken over from the Lincoln County Borough Council responsibility for arranging transport for non-emergency cases arising in an area in Lindsey to the north-east and west of Lincoln. The mileage travelled by other authorities on an agency basis decreased to 5,845 as compared with 21,693 in 1960 and 43,432 in 1959.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Ambulances: Mileage	560,846	641,641	656,836	685,228	733,800	727,529	772,060	768,909	768,871	763,820	768,678
Hospital Car Service Mileage	511,923	426,735	499,199	532,826	443,697	400,701	332,446	339,820	363,023	346,864	448,294
Other Authorities: Mileage	43,666	48,000	46,699	50,661	48,227	46,754	45,086	47,447	43,432	21,693	5,845
Total Mileage ...	1,116,435	1,116,376	1,202,734	1,268,715	1,225,724	1,174,984	1,149,592	1,156,176	1,175,326	1,132,377	1,222,817

The following table gives details of the cases dealt with by the County Council's Ambulance Service during the year ended 31st December, 1961:-

Station	Cases for admission to hospital		Cases for out-patient treatment		Cases discharged and transferred from hospitals or institutions		TOTALS		
	Stretcher cases (1)	Sitting cases (2)	Stretcher cases (3)	Sitting cases (4)	Stretcher cases (5)	Sitting cases (6)	Stretcher cases (7)	Sitting cases (8)	Total mileage (9)
Louth	1,008	261	385	13,525	203	505	1,596	14,291	146,302
Cleethorpes	1,865	541	1,365	10,062	396	468	3,626	11,071	92,827
Gainsborough	680	317	225	8,394	169	372	1,074	9,083	79,668
Scunthorpe	2,014	647	2,732	15,994	778	1,507	5,524	18,148	162,513
Skegness	1,057	285	587	6,239	329	1,276	1,973	7,800	126,843
Barton-upon-Humber	244	53	330	2,561	75	142	649	2,756	33,553
Horncastle	453	64	400	2,826	81	93	934	2,983	43,500
Mablethorpe	373	57	161	3,777	52	129	586	3,963	45,795
Market Rasen	328	44	620	3,196	91	69	1,039	3,309	37,677
Totals ...	8,022	2,269	6,805	66,574	2,174	4,561	17,001	73,404	768,678

Number of accident and emergency cases included in columns (7) and (8) = 7,287

It will be noted that there was a considerable increase in the number of stretcher cases carried by the County Council's Ambulance Service during the year compared with the previous year and this is mainly accounted for by an increase of 2,188 stretcher cases for admission to hospital.

The number of accident and emergency cases dealt with increased by 238 compared with figures for 1960.

Cases conveyed by Rail

Year	Stretcher cases	Sitting cases	Rail miles	Mileage travelled by County Council Ambulances and Hospital Car Service vehicles in conveying patients to and from railway stations
1961	23	954	81,007	7,072
1960	42	1,002	83,772	8,270
1959	52	895	78,575	7,169
1958	70	802	73,348	6,842
1957	75	736	68,208	5,219

It will be seen from the table above that the overall number of cases conveyed by rail decreased slightly compared with 1960 but there was a considerable decrease in the number of stretcher cases conveyed by this means. The simple fact of the matter is, however, that Lindsey is not too well served by railway services. Diesel trains, which have replaced many of the steam trains, are not suitable for the accommodation of stretcher cases. Consequently ambulances must travel longer distances to connect with the rail services, and in some instances long distance cases still have to go by road because of the inconvenience of a rail journey.

Arrangements with other Authorities

The arrangement with the Holland County Council to provide an ambulance service in an area in the south-east of Lindsey and to the north of Boston, containing about 26,000 acres and having a population of around 3,500, continued during the year. The Lincoln County Borough Council are now only providing, on behalf of the County Council, an emergency service in an area of Lindsey to the north of Lincoln containing approximately 97,000 acres with a population of about 19,000. The non-emergency work in this area is now being undertaken by the County Council's Ambulance Service.

Details relating to cases conveyed by these two Authorities on behalf of the County Council are given in the following table:-

	Stretcher Cases		Sitting Cases		Totals	
	No. of cases	Mileage	No. of cases	Mileage	No. of cases	Mileage
Holland County Council ...	60	1,133	26	206	86	1,339
Lincoln County Borough Council	227	3,277	71	1,229	298	4,506
Total ...	287	4,410	97	1,435	384	5,845

Hospital Car Service

During the year the Hospital Car Service conveyed 25,972 patients and travelled 448,294 miles, compared with 21,704 patients and 346,864 miles in the previous year.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

The chest physicians make recommendations to the local health authority in connection with the provision of rehabilitation, open air shelters, extra nourishment and other matters in which they think the authority may be able to help.

One open air shelter was in use at the end of the year, the same number as for the previous year.

The County Council provided during the year extra nourishment consisting of milk and eggs in 34 cases where such provision was recommended by the chest physician and where the financial circumstances of the recipients were such that they could not afford to purchase it themselves.

The County Council have a scheme for the admission of patients to the Papworth Village Settlement but no patient was maintained there during 1961.

During the year arrangements were made for 1,027 persons who have been in contact with cases of tuberculosis, to be examined, giving a ratio of 5.73 for each new case of tuberculosis reported.

The arrangements which the County Council made some time ago for the medical or x-ray examination of staff whose duties bring them into close contact with children continued during 1961. The number of staff x-rayed under these arrangements during the year was 138 and the number examined without x-ray was 633. All members of such staff are encouraged to undergo x-ray examination through the Mass Radiography Unit as and when they have the opportunity.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

During the year 1961 the number of skin tests and B.C.G. vaccinations was as follows:-

	<i>School children aged 13 years and over</i>	<i>Students attending establishments of further education</i>
Number skin tested ...	3,682	87
Number found positive ...	412	28
Number found negative ...	3,263	59
Number vaccinated ...	3,258	59

The number of children who showed a positive reaction (412) represented 11.2% of the number tested.

The number of students attending establishments of further education who showed a positive reaction (28) represented 32% of the number tested.

Arrangements have been made with the Medical Director of the Lincolnshire Mass Radiography Unit for those who showed a positive reaction to be offered a chest x-ray as and when the Unit was visiting the County.

Contact scheme

The scheme for vaccination of persons known to have been in, or likely to come into contact with, cases of tuberculosis was carried out at the chest clinics. The returns submitted by the chest physicians indicated that the number of persons skin tested was 516, the number found positive 122, the number found negative 373 and the number vaccinated 439.

Mass Radiography Service

Dr. J. Beech, Medical Director of the Lincolnshire Mass Radiography Unit, has provided the following details relating to the work of the Unit in Lindsey during the year:-

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Miniatures taken	11,144	4,329	15,473
Recalled for large films	195	85	280
Recalled for clinical examination	153	46	199
Referred to Chest Clinic	48	17	65
Referred to own doctor	50	15	65
Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis under close clinic supervision or treatment	6	3	9
Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis under occasional supervision	4	1	5
Cases of post primary inactive pulmonary tuberculosis	10	3	13
Cases of bronchiectasis	—	—	—
Cases of pneumokoniosis	—	—	—
Cases of neoplasm - malignant	7	1	8
Cases of neoplasm - non-malignant	—	—	—
Cases of cardiac abnormality	59	11	70
Cases of sarcoidosis	1	—	1
Observation	—	—	—

Health education

Members of the staff of the public health department, particularly those who staff the clinics and visit people in their own homes, have continued to carry out teaching on health matters. While much of the teaching has taken place during the thousands of individual interviews and consultations which are given annually by the staff, an increasing amount of group teaching has been accomplished. A certain amount of display work has been carried out by the staff of the department and a display on "vaccination and immunisation" was prepared for the County Council Stand at the Lincolnshire County Show.

During the year two new Mothers' Clubs were formed at Winterton and Holton-le-Clay, bringing the total to 9.

Discussion groups have met in various clinics and experience has shown that attractive, well-designed and conveniently sited clinic premises are of tremendous help to an enthusiastic and able staff in achieving good results in this field of health education.

The demand from other organisations for speakers on health subjects has continued to increase.

Problem families

Health visitors have been designated as case workers with the responsibility of taking charge of the problem families in their area, exercising close supervision, ensuring that these families know how to make full use of the various services available to them and by sympathy and understanding help them to achieve a better standard of life.

Selected domestic helpers can be sent into households where there is a need for someone to help the mother with the housework and to show her, by practical demonstration, how to do the work herself. Domestic help so provided is free of charge except insofar as householders offer to make some payment for the service provided.

Where there is found to be a need for cooking utensils, children's bedding and clothing etc. and where the need cannot be met by the parents, the National Assistance Board or by voluntary organisations, such necessary equipment is provided on loan by the County Council.

Sitters-in can be employed by the County Council to go into homes to care for children both during the day-time and the night-time in cases where, because of illness or for some other acceptable reason, the parents are not able to look after them. Persons availing themselves of the services of a sitter-in are required to contribute towards the cost of this service according to their means.

The County Council's Children's Officer was appointed by the Council as the officer responsible for securing the co-ordination of all the services, both statutory and voluntary, dealing with the welfare of children in their own homes. The Children's Officer has continued to convene case conferences throughout the county to consider how the needs of problem families could best be dealt with.

During 1961 help was provided as under:-

Beds and bedding ...	...	...	in 3 cases
Bedding ...	...	...	in 1 case
Home Help ...	...	...	in 14 cases
Fireguard ...	...	...	in 1 case
Toilet articles for baby ...	...	...	in 1 case
Rehabilitation ...	...	...	in 1 case

Loan of equipment

Equipment required in the routine nursing of patients is held by the district nurses and supplied on loan as required. Other articles of equipment requested by the doctors or nurses have been supplied direct from the County Health Department as follows:-

<i>Equipment</i>					<i>Number of patients supplied</i>
Bedsteads	...	...	...	...	18
Wheelchairs	...	...	...	...	107
Dunlopillo mattresses	...	...	...	...	68
Commodes	...	...	...	...	32
Self-lifting poles	...	...	...	...	7
Crutches	...	...	...	...	15
Bed blocks	...	...	...	...	8
Spinal carriages	...	...	...	...	1
Special walking aids	...	...	...	...	7
Fracture boards	...	...	...	...	25
Hoists	...	...	...	...	7
Flock mattresses	...	...	...	...	3
Relaxation chair	...	...	...	...	1

Convalescence

The number of patients admitted under the Council's scheme to convalescent homes for a recuperative holiday was 8 compared with 17 in 1960. The average stay of the patients admitted in 1961 was three weeks.

Sitters-in Service

The County Welfare Officer is now responsible for the administration of the sitters-in service in conjunction with the domestic help service and he has submitted the following report:-

Help through the sitters-in service has been provided in 35 cases as compared with 45 cases in 1960. Great difficulty is still being experienced in recruiting sitters-in for night duty and accounts for the decrease in the number of cases in which help was provided during the year. 21 sitters-in were enrolled at 31st December, 1961.

The following table shows the number of hours of sitting-in help given during the year.

<i>Area</i>				<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Hours of help</i>
1.	Scunthorpe	...	...	12	8,274
2.	Cleethorpes	...	...	15	7,471
3.	Louth	...	...	3	889
4.	Skegness	...	...	Nil	Nil
5.	Horncastle	...	...	Nil	Nil
6.	Gainsborough	...	...	5	2,316
Total				35	18,950

Chiropody Service

The Lindsey Old People's Welfare Committee continued to provide a chiropody service for old people, with financial assistance from the County Council, until 31st March, 1961, when the service was taken over by the County Council. From that date the County Council became responsible for providing a chiropody service in the County for the physically handicapped, and expectant mothers, and for old people, with the exception of the Cleethorpes and Scunthorpe Boroughs, the Barton-on-Humber, Brigg, Gainsborough, Horncastle, Mablethorpe and Sutton, and Market Rasen Urban Districts, the Gainsborough and Spilsby Rural Districts and the parishes of Caistor, Crowle, Goxhill, Healing, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Laceby, Nettleton, Saxilby and Wrawby, which continued to be served by voluntary committees.

The County Council make a fixed charge of 2/6d. per treatment to all patients.

The majority of the voluntary committees agreed to provide a service for the physically handicapped and for expectant mothers on behalf of the County Council from 1st April, 1961, the County Council being responsible for any additional cost which the voluntary committees might incur in providing a service for these patients. The voluntary committees are required to make a charge of 2/6d. per treatment for these cases whether or not this varies from the charge they make to old people. The scheme provides for financial assistance to be given by the County Council to voluntary committees where necessary.

Two chiropodists employed by the Lindsey Old People's Welfare Committee were taken on to the staff of the County Council on 1st April, 1961, but one of them resigned and left the service of the County Council in August of that year. Difficulty has been experienced in recruiting suitable qualified chiropodists and only one chiropodist was employed at the end of the year, providing a service in the north-eastern part of the County.

This service fulfilled a small part of a great need and is very much appreciated by recipients. Owing to the shortage of chiropodists, there are certain areas of the County where no service at present exists and it is to be noted that requests are continually being received from people and organisations in these areas for a service to be provided.

Thanks are due to the voluntary committees who have provided a service on behalf of the County Council and to those voluntary workers who have assisted patients to get to and from the treatment centres and have helped in the centres.

During the year the County Council's chiropodists treated 2,053 patients, giving 5,813 treatments. Domiciliary visits were made in 2,462 cases and the remaining treatments were given at treatment centres. Voluntary committees provided 31 treatments for the physically handicapped and expectant mothers on behalf of the County Council.

Causes of Deaths

The table on page 8 sets out the causes of deaths throughout the county during 1961. Comparison of the figures with those of previous years presents a similar pattern, there being very little difference between the 1960 and 1961 figures. Comment, however, is worthwhile on some of the figures.

For the first time there is a diminution in the number of deaths from lung cancer, in that there were 119 as compared with 130 during 1960. In the rural areas there was little change, but among the urban areas, Louth and Scunthorpe contributed mainly to the fall. As is becoming well known, the incidence of lung cancer is far greater among smokers than among non-smokers. Within very limited resources the County Council are endeavouring to bring these facts to the minds of those who are endangering, or who may endanger, their lives in this way; but it is difficult to present the public with effective anti-smoking propaganda so long as manufacturers of cigarettes continue to display attractive advertisements for these noxious products through a wide variety of media.

There has been an increase in deaths from cancer of the breast from 47 in 1960 to 59 in 1961. I have little doubt that all or nearly all these deaths might have been prevented had those complaining of symptoms of this disease consulted their doctors as soon as symptoms became apparent. Cancer of the breast is one of those few forms of this disease which can be cured if medical attention and advice is sought early, yet those who advise and treat their patients report that many women delay seeking advice for many months, when cure is then impossible. Consideration has been given by the Health Committee to a cancer education scheme which might have helped to make people better informed of these facts. Co-operation by general practitioners and hospital staff was offered, but the decision of the Committee was to incorporate cancer education as part of their general health education programme rather than as a separate entity. It is, however, possible to do only very little in this direction with the very limited resources available.

An interesting feature of the deaths statistics is that the number of deaths from coronary thrombosis remained at 600 - precisely the same figure as last year. Coronary thrombosis is one of those diseases which can be prevented by moderate habits. Excessive smoking and over-eating are with little doubt contributory causes, but there is much to be gained in life without indulging in these bad habits.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The following information has been supplied by the County Welfare Officer who is now responsible for the administration of this service.

An expansion of the service has taken place during the year, as the figures shown below illustrate.

Several possible reasons for this marked increase have been revealed but in the main it has been adduced to a greater awareness of the service on the part of doctors, voluntary and statutory bodies and the general public, since the re-organisation of the County Council's social services took place.

Other reasons that have been revealed are as follows:-

1. There is an increasing tendency by hospitals, when discharging elderly patients, to recommend the services of a domestic helper as part of the "after-care" treatment. This type of patient, because of frailty and infirmity, requires considerable help each week.
2. The curtailment of rural bus services has possibly resulted in an increased call on the service, as relatives find it increasingly difficult to travel to look after aged relatives.
3. The National Assistance Board are referring more cases for home help.

It is also interesting to note that 65% of the persons being helped are long term cases, i.e. where help has been continuously provided for more than a year.

The table below shows the classification of persons involved in this type of case.

<i>Classification</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Total No. of hours</i>
Sick	195	1,520
Aged	412	2,757
Others	49	392
	<u>656</u>	<u>4,651</u>

Throughout the county 2,022 cases were investigated and help was provided in 1,546 cases as compared with 1,785 and 1,343 respectively during 1960.

The number of helpers employed at 31st December, 1961, was 532 as compared with 452 at the same time during 1960.

The following table shows the comparison between 1960 and 1961.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>		<i>Total hours of help</i>	
	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>
Maternity	90	97	5,094	4,417
Tuberculosis	3	1	308	347
Chronic Sick	423	462	113,127	122,255
Aged and Infirm	649	759	169,373	166,427
Others	178	227	27,057	31,541
Total ...	1,343	1,546	314,959	324,987

MENTAL HEALTH

The year has been the first complete year of operation of the 1959 Mental Health Act. This Act provides the legislative framework within which it is possible for a person needing psychiatric treatment to receive such treatment as readily and informally as it would be possible for him to receive any other form of medical treatment. The Act also envisages a reorientation of psychiatric care from the hospital to the community with the same division of functions between general practitioner, hospital and local authority as apply in relation to other forms of medical care. Close co-operation between the three branches of the Health Service is essential if the aims of the Act are to be achieved and I am pleased to report that in Lindsey the readiness of hospital, general practitioner and local authority to co-operate with each other has continued and is increasing in extent. In the mental health field there is also co-operation between voluntary and official bodies, and I should like to place on record my appreciation of the good work done for the mentally disordered by the local branches of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Staff

Medical

The county medical officer, his deputy, senior assistant and 10 assistant county medical officers have all devoted part of their time to the Mental Health Service. They are all approved under Section 28(2) of the Mental Health Act, 1959, as having special experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental disorder.

Mental welfare officers

The senior mental welfare officer and 2 specialist mental welfare officers have continued to devote the whole of their time to mental health duties. Six area welfare officers and 37 health visitors, who are designated as mental welfare officers under the 1959 Mental Health Act, have devoted part of their time to mental health duties.

Training centre staff

At the end of the year, 5 supervisors and 11 assistant supervisors were engaged in supervisory duties in the Council's 5 junior training centres. All the supervisors and 4 of the assistant supervisors hold the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health for

teachers of the mentally handicapped in training centres. In addition to the supervisory staff, 2 helpers and 9 domestic staff were also employed at the centres. 26 persons are employed as drivers or escorts of vehicles that carry the trainees between their homes and the centres.

Staff training

During October and November a course of lectures was arranged for those mental welfare officers engaged whole-time on mental welfare and area welfare duties. The lectures were given by medical and non-medical speakers on a variety of subjects. Certain of the lectures were attended by mental welfare officers from neighbouring local authorities and social workers from St. John's Hospital.

By arrangement with Dr. Falla, Medical Superintendent of St. John's Hospital, our mental welfare officers attend weekly clinical case demonstrations at St. John's Hospital. Dr. Kelleher, the consultant psychiatrist in charge of the Scartho Road Psychiatric Unit, has also allowed those mental welfare officers who have been working in association with his out-patient clinics at Scartho Road and the County Hospital, Louth, to attend a series of case conferences held at the Psychiatric Unit. I am most grateful to Dr. Falla and Dr. Kelleher for their kind co-operation.

In April, one of the specialist mental welfare officers completed the refresher course for mental health workers organised by the National Association for Mental Health in conjunction with the Department of Extra Mural Studies of the University of Leeds. One of the area welfare officers is attending the new course which started in September of this year.

An assistant supervisor at the Louth Junior Training Centre was awarded a bursary by the County Council to enable her to attend the diploma course for teachers of the mentally handicapped which is being held at Sheffield and which extends over a period of three university terms.

Members and officers of the County Council have attended various conferences on mental health subjects during the year. The Scunthorpe Branch of the National Association for Mentally Handicapped Children very kindly paid all expenses to enable the senior mental welfare officer to attend the European Congress on the Education, Training and Employment of the Mentally Handicapped which was held in London and Holland during the year.

Approved medical practitioners

In accordance with the provisions of Section 28(2) of the Mental Health Act, 1959, at the end of the year the County Council had approved 15 doctors as having special experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental disorder.

Training centres

At the end of the year, 5 junior training centres were in operation. These are situated at Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Scunthorpe and Skegness. Two-hundred places are provided in these centres. By arrangement with the Grimsby County Borough Council, 21 places are made available for Lindsey children at the Grimsby Training Centre. The County Council permit certain suitable adult trainees to attend their junior training centres if places are available and, in addition, a number of places are made available for Nottinghamshire trainees at the Gainsborough centre.

A new junior training centre with 50 places is under construction at Louth. It is hoped that this centre, which will replace the existing centre, will come into operation early in 1963. It is anticipated that the County Council will give formal approval early next year to plans for an adult training centre at Brigg for 100 trainees.

The County Council have continued to provide transport to carry the trainees to and from the centres and no charge is made to the parents.

The following table gives details of the junior training centres in operation during 1961:-

<i>Location of Centre</i>	<i>No. of places available on 31.12.61</i>	<i>No. of days open</i>	<i>Total attendances</i>	<i>Average daily attendances</i>	<i>No. on register at 31.12.61</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Gainsborough	35	191	5,592	29	36	Including 8 from Notts. C.C.
Horncastle	35	192	5,150	27	33	—
Louth	30	193	4,990	26	27	—
Scunthorpe	70	193	11,756	61	72	—
Skegness	30	189	4,249	22	28	—

The new training centre at Louth will have a hostel associated with it which will provide residential accommodation for 18 subnormal children.

Guardianship

The number of cases under guardianship at 31st December, 1961, was 2.

Short term care

During the year short term care was arranged for 18 mentally disordered persons at various hospitals of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

Holiday at Mablethorpe

Seventy-one children and adults spent a week's holiday at Mablethorpe in the care of fifteen staff from the training centres.

Health education

Officers of the department have addressed various audiences on mental health subjects during the year.

General statistics

Formal admissions under Mental Health Act, 1959, during the year ended 31st December, 1961

Section 29	65
Section 25	73
Section 26	21
Continued under	
Section 26	11
Total	170

Psychiatric social histories

During the year, 266 social histories were supplied to hospital psychiatrists on request; 116 were completed in the first half of the year and 150 in the second half of the year.

Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1961

Referred by	Mentally ill				Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		(21)
(a) General practitioners	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	4
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	—	—	31	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	5	—	—	36	30	66
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ...	—	—	16	27	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	17	28	47
(d) Local education authorities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	2	4	9	12	1	1	13	19	3	5	40
(e) Police and courts	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
(f) Other sources	—	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	8	5	3	2	7	6	4	15	24	49

Number of patients in Local Health Authority care at 31st December, 1961

1. Admissions to guardianship of Local Health Authority or other guardian during the year ended 31.12.61. (L.H.A. (Other																					
2. Total number under guardianship at 31.12.61. (L.H.A. (Other													—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
													1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2
3. Number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.61.																					
(a) Attending day training centre									4	2	1	2	69	56	34	39	73	58	35	41	207
Awaiting entry thereto ...									—	—	16	14	4	3	39	33	4	3	55	47	109
(b) Resident in a residential training centre																					
Awaiting residence therein									—	—	2	4	7	7	7	6	7	7	9	10	33
(c) Receiving home training ...																					
Awaiting home training ...																					
(d) Resident in L.A. home/hostel									—	—	4	5	4	5	10	11	4	5	14	16	39
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel									—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	10
Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/hostels									—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household									—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
(e) Receiving home visits and not included under (a) to (d)	—	—	114	79	—	—	1	1	3	5	116	103	15	14	74	88	18	19	305	271	613
(f) Others (including not yet visited)																					
(g) Number of patients involved at (a) to (f)	—	—	114	79	—	—	1	1	7	7	122	111	94	78	166	171	101	85	403	362	951
4. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.61.																					
(a) In urgent need of hospital care									—	—	—	—	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	15
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care									—	—	—	—	6	1	12	3	6	1	12	3	22
5. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family) during 1961																					
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals									—	—	—	—	5	4	7	2	5	4	7	2	18
(b) Elsewhere									—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1

	Total number notified	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	Measles	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Pneumonia	Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	Acute Encephalitis (Post-Infectious)	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fevers	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Malaria (believed to be contracted abroad)	Infective Hepatitis	Tuberculosis - Respiratory	Tuberculosis - Other Forms
Urban																						
Alford	16	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
Barton-upon-Humber	207	—	—	—	—	199	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Brigg	148	—	2	—	—	140	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cleethorpes Borough	1,069	7	22	1	—	966	—	30	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	15	2	—	—	—	14	4
Gainsborough ...	369	1	17	—	—	317	—	3	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	8	1
Horncastle	39	—	2	—	—	34	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Louth Borough ...	96	2	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	1
Mablethorpe and Sutton	20	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Market Rasen ...	70	8	—	—	—	61	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe Borough	1,410	15	53	1	1	1,234	—	59	1	21	—	1	—	—	2	6	2	—	—	—	11	3
Skegness	277	5	5	—	—	244	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	—
Woodhall Spa ...	29	2	2	1	—	17	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
	3,750	40	103	3	1	3,320	—	102	1	67	1	1	—	—	3	28	11	—	—	—	56	13
Rural																						
Caistor	583	26	52	—	—	479	—	4	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	2	1
Gainsborough ...	319	7	3	—	—	289	—	15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Glanford Brigg ...	740	11	20	—	—	655	—	25	—	9	—	—	—	1	2	6	—	—	—	5	6	—
Grimsby	712	2	8	—	—	671	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	9	3
Horncastle	337	8	23	—	—	259	—	24	—	16	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1
Isle of Axholme ...	118	5	—	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Louth	298	1	10	—	—	267	—	3	—	11	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Spilsby	383	12	28	—	—	328	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
Welton... ..	557	17	27	—	—	489	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	2	1	—	—	—	5	1
	4,047	89	171	—	—	3,548	—	78	—	63	—	—	1	3	11	27	2	1	2	5	35	11
Total for County ...	7,797	129	274	3	1	6,868	—	180	1	130	1	1	1	3	14	55	13	1	2	5	91	24

Poliomyelitis

Four cases of poliomyelitis were reported during the year. Three of the cases were paralytic and the other non-paralytic. Their ages were 30, 30, 2 and 4 years.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was reported during the year. There was, however, no impairment of vision.

Diphtheria

It is again pleasing to report that no case of diphtheria was notified in the County during 1961.

Acute Rheumatism

Tabulation by age, sex and clinical classification of cases notified as Acute Rheumatism during 1961

	Age in years								Total all ages		Total both sexes
	0-4		5-9		10-14		15 and over				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. Rheumatic pains and/or arthritis without heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Rheumatic Heart Disease (Active)											
(a) with polyarthritis	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
(b) with chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Rheumatic Heart Disease (Quiescent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
4. Rheumatic Chorea (alone) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL Rheumatic Diseases ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	3
5. Congenital Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Other Non-Rheumatic Heart Disease or disorder... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Non-Rheumatic or cardiac disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL Non-Rheumatic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of tuberculosis during the years 1937 to 1961. The number of cases reported in 1961 was 179, an increase of 32 compared with the previous year. This increase is mainly made up of cases which have moved into the area from other authorities. The number of persons dying from tuberculosis who had not been notified during life as tuberculous was 10 as compared with 6 in 1960.

Cases of tuberculosis reported from all sources, 1937-1961

<i>Year</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non-respiratory</i>
1937	242	105
1938	264	118
1939	241	118
1940	230	106
1941	198	118
1942	226	106
1943	252	113
1944	253	105
1945	305	104
1946	300	91
1947	311	78
1948	267	80
1949	211	52
1950	219	57
1951	250	60
1952	234	43
1953	224	45
1954	220	40
1955	178	24
1956	168	44
1957	168	21
1958	140	33
1959	159	34
1960	120	27
1961	145	34

*Summary of formal notifications during the period from the
1st January, 1961 to 31st December, 1961*

Age periods	Formal notifications													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and upwards	Total (all ages)
Respiratory males ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	6	6	9	13	3	2	49
Respiratory females ...	—	—	2	—	1	4	5	5	11	5	4	4	1	42
Non-Respiratory males	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	11
Non-Respiratory females	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	2	—	1	1	1	13

*New Cases coming to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health
during the year, otherwise than by formal notifications*

<i>Age periods</i>	<i>0-</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>2-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>10-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>20-</i>	<i>25-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>55-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>75 and upwards</i>	<i>Total cases</i>
Respiratory males ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	6	3	3	2	—	1	20
Respiratory females ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	11	9	2	1	1	3	34
Non-Respiratory males	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	7
Non-Respiratory females	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3

Venereal Disease

The following table gives details relating to the incidence of venereal disease. The number of cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea under treatment at clinics situated in Lindsey during 1961 was 108, 5 more than for 1960. There was, however, a fall in the number of new cases reported, 82 new cases as against 94 in 1960.

New cases reported each year since 1943

<i>Year</i>	<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>Total</i>
1943	74	156	230
1944	78	132	210
1945	85	115	200
1946	130	220	350
1947	166	196	362
1948	72	122	194
1949	59	63	122
1950	63	46	109
1951	49	42	91
1952	37	44	81
1953	18	43	61
1954	33	36	69
1955	18	31	49
1956	14	32	46
1957	22	49	71
1958	17	33	50
1959	18	61	79
1960	24	70	94
1961	16	66	82

Number of cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea under treatment during the year 1961 at clinics situated in the County

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gainsborough	14	3	17
Louth ...	9	2	11
Scunthorpe	26	42	68
Skegness ...	2	10	12
Total ...	51	57	108

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

There is one nursery in the County registered under this Act. It is run by a voluntary Committee at Skegness, is open only during the holiday season and provides places for 25 children.

At the end of the year two persons were registered under the Act as daily minders, one to take up to 12 children and the other up to 5 children.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 – REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

The six nursing homes registered with the County Council continued to function during the year. The number of beds registered at these homes was increased by 6, bringing the total number of beds provided for general cases to 129.

